(XXXI YEAR.) THE (No 1633.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1776.



BREMERLEBE, *March* 25.

FROM the 14th to the 16th the firſt brigade of the Heſſian troops arrived here, under the command of lieut. general de Heiſter. From the 13th to the 23d there arrived here ſucceſſively 15 Engliſh tranſports, on board of which were embarked, on the 23d, the regiments of Trembach, prince Charles, and Ditfurth; and, on the 24th, the regiment of guards. Since the 23d there arrived ſeven more tranſports. The ſecond brigade, under the command of major general de Mirbach, is arrived here ſince the 26th. We expect here yet 22 tranſports, which, it is ſaid, muſt have ſailed from the Thames by this time.

LONDON, *April* 16.

*Extract of a letter from Madrid, March* 19.

"Our court ſeems to have quite given up the propoſed attempt of a ſecond expedition againſt Algiers. All the preparations for that expedition have now another deſtination, and are ſaid to be intended to watch over our ſettlements in America, as the war between England and its colonies render it neceſſary for all powers, who have any ſettlements in thoſe parts, to put them in ſo ſecure a ſituation, that they may be in no danger of ſuffering from the above-mentioned diſputes."

We hear from Corke, that on the 26th and 29th ult. the 24th, 34th, and 62d regiment, were carried in lighters down to Cove, and embarked on board the tranſports at that place; and on the 3d inſtant, the 9th regiment which lay at Cove, and the 53d regiment from Kinſale, were alſo embarked under command of lieut. col. Frazer. The 300 Germans, who arrived at Corke on the 1ſt inſtant, in the Ulrow Ane, and Elizabeth, from Hamburgh, are diſembarked, and next week will go for Dublin, and the other parts of the kingdom, to be incorporated with the ſeveral regiments.

A letter from on board the Carysfort, Cove of Corke, April 6, ſays, "This fleet are under the convoy of the Carysfort and Pearl, and only want a wind to put to ſea. The Greyhound man of war, capt. Dixon, with ten ordnance ſtore-ſhips and tranſports, ſailed yeſterday for Boſton. The deſertion of the troops here upon embarkation has been very great, as well as the ſeamen from the different ſhips."

The laſt ſhip which brought ſome diſpatches from lord Dunmore, off Virginia, was to have brought ſeveral paſſengers, who wanted to leave that country on account of the troubles; but ſhe could not get proviſions for them. A party of ſailors went aſhore in order to procure proviſions; but ſeven of them were killed by the provincials; the remainder eſcaped to the ſhips.

An admiralty court is appointed in Virginia, by authority of the congreſs, and John Blair, Edmund Randolph, Eſqrs. and another gentleman, are appointed judges of it. They have condemned ſeveral Engliſh veſſels which have been taken by the American privateers, as lawful prizes. This ſhews the Americans are proceeding to the eſtabliſhment of a government.

It is reported that there are ſome private letters from America, which ſay, that the Americans had heard of the prohibitory act, and the hiring of foreign troops; in conſequence of which the continental congreſs came to two reſolutions; viz to ſend no more petitions to Great-Britain. And to open their ports to the ſhips of other nations, and invite them to partake of their trade. Men of diſcernment ſay, this laſt reſolution is of more importance than people ſeem to be aware of. The Americans act with coolneſs and wiſdom, while our counſels are all violence and ignorance. The nation in general ſeems abſorbed in luxury and diſſipation. Every venal wretch ſcrambling for a contract. In ſhort, the people are enervated by an univerſal depravity; are unfeeling to the ſufferings of their fellow-ſubjects, and unthinking of themſelves. And hence ariſes that total diſregard, which every man of reflection ſees with ſorrow, of that inevitable train of ill conſequences, from this increaſing wound in the empire.

But few of the German hirelings have been embarked, for want of caſks for their water. Orders have been given at Amſterdam for 3000 to be immediately ſent to Stade; and it has been under conſideration here, whether 100 coopers ſhould not be ſent from hence to Hamburgh, to help to make the neceſſary quantity of thoſe water-caſks.—Alack-a-day, what foreſeeing mortals our bleſſed miniſters are!

Had not the poor Corſicans been ſold and betrayed by their prieſts, and ſome of their chiefs, there are good reaſons to think, that the French would never have been able to conquer them; yet Corſica lies very near France, and the French were ten times the number of the Corſicans. Now, what proſpect of ſucceſs have we before us againſt the Americans, compared with the above caſe? None, not even the ſhadow of any; yet a great part of this infatuated nation fondly thinks, that the troops that are to go out, will bear down all before them. Alas! they may perhaps ravage the coaſts, but will never be able to penetrate into the country; or if they are ſuffered to do it, it will then be to their utter deſtruction.

ANTIGUA, *May* 1, 1776.

*A liſt of the prizes taken by his majeſty's ſhips on this ſtation under the honourable admiral Young, ſent into Antigua, and there condemned at ſeveral courts of vice-admiralty, ſince the commencement of the prohibitory act.*

Ship Peggy, Charles Kerby, from Philadelphia, taken by his majeſty's ſhip Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Ship Two Brothers, James Johnſon, from ditto, taken by the Experiment, Robert Keeler.

Sloop Two Brothers, Jared Starr, from New-London, taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Brig Greyhound, Walter Stephens, from Philadelphia, taken by the Argo, William Garnier.

Sloop Betſey and Molly, Hezekiah Perkins, from ditto, taken by the Pomona, William Young.

Schooner Two Brothers, Smith Milliner, from Virginia, ſeized by Bertie Entwiſle, Eſq; ſearcher.

Sloop Sally, Wilkey Dodge, from ditto, taken by the Portland, Thomas Demareſq.

Brig Dolphin Hugh Smith, from Philadelphia, ſeized by Bertie Entwiſle, Eſq; ſearcher.

Sloop Diamond, Peter Wilney, from ditto, taken by the Pomona, William Young.

Schooner Polly, Matthew Van Allſtyn, from ditto, taken by ditto.

Ship Cheſter, David Ridley, from Cadiz, taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Sloop America, Robert Campbell, from St. Croix to New-York, taken by ditto.

Brig America, Jonathan Lambert, taken by the Lynx, Alexander Scot.

Sloop Martin and John, Martin Mahar, from North-Carolina, ſeized by Bertie Entwiſle, Eſq; ſearcher.

Schooner Thomas, James M'Cabe, from Virginia, ſeized by Mr. John Fletcher.

Sloop Maryland, Samuel Sweet, from ditto, taken by the Portland, Thomas Demareſq.

Schooner Elizabeth, Benjamin Davis, from ditto, taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Schooner Fanny, James Mahony, from ditto, ſeized by Mr. John Fletcher.

Schooner Sally and Betſey, James Green, from North-Carolina, taken by the Lynx, Alexander Scot.

Brig Dove, Wilkinſon Timmons, from ditto, taken by the Hind, Henry Bryne.

Brig Tartar, Benjamin Dean, from Georgia, taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Brig Haucolt, and 8 negroes, John Southcomb, from Virginia, ſeized by Mr. John Fletcher.

Brig Betſey, and one negro, Thomas Wood, from ditto, taken by the Argo, William Garnier.

Sloop Sally, Nathaniel Packard, from ditto, taken by the Pomona, William Young.

Brig Sawney, Robert Woodhouſe, from Georgia, taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves.

Schooner, name unknown, and 56 negroes, from ——, taken by the Portland, Thomas Demareſq.

Brig Falmouth, John Martin, from ——, taken by the Argo, William Garnier.

Schooner Bumper, Hillery Moſely, from ——, taken by the Pomona, William Young.

Sloop Elizabeth, John Chace, from ——, taken by ditto.

Schooner Nancy, Samuel Hinkley, from Nantucket, taken by the Portland, Thomas Demareſq.

Brig Neptune, Hugh Ruſſel, from Georgia, taken by the Pomona, William Young.

Sloop Speedwell, Thomas Davis, from Newcaſtle on Delaware, taken by the Experiment, Robert Keeler.

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 29.

Laſt Sunday arrived at Falmouth, Caſco Bay, a large French ſloop, in 19 days from Martinico, laden with rum, wines, drugs, linens, clothes, &c. The maſter informs us there are a number of veſſels on their paſſage bound to this and other ports; alſo aſſures us the French in general are firm friends to the American cauſe.

HARTFORD, *July* 15.

Laſt week about 150 tories in the Nine-Partners and places adjacent, roſe in a body, fell upon the ſons of liberty there, diſarmed them, and took poſſeſſion of the committee chamber, but were quelled by a party of near 3000 men from the weſtern parts of this colony, and about twenty of their number taken and confined in priſon.—May their ringleaders ſoon receive the puniſhment due to ſuch traitors to the American States.

BOSTON, *July* 18.

Monday laſt an expreſs arrived at head quarters in this town, from his excellency general Waſhington at New York, with orders for all the troops in the pay of the continent to march for that city, as ſoon as poſſible; and this day, it is ſaid, one regiment will ſet off.

It is reported that capt. Johnſon, in the Yankee privateer, who ſent into this port two valuable prizes, on his paſſage home, the priſoners roſe and overcame the privateer, confined him and his crew in irons, and carried them into Halifax.

By Mr. Stone, we learn, that the day before he left St. Peters, a French man of war arrived there from France, who informed, that the Spaniards had declared war againſt Portugal.

Laſt Saturday arrived at Salem from Guadaloupe, the ſchooner Polly, David M'Cleod, maſter, who has brought 100 caſks of powder, about 70 or 80 ſmall arms, a number of carriage and ſwivel guns, a quantity of brimſtone, ſhot, flints, &c.

Yeſterday morning, a fifth 13 inch mortar was found off the end of the hon. John Hancock, Eſqr's wharf.

NEW-YORK, *July* 22.

Saturday forenoon our people diſcovered a fourth flag of truce, whereupon the mechanics barge was ſent to meet it, and conducted the officer (ſaid to be adjutant general of the forces under the command of lord Howe) to the dwelling of col. Knox, in this city, where his excellency gen. Waſhington, attended by his body guards, [illegible] arrival, which was a little paſt one o'clock, the interview was ſhort, and the particulars are as yet not made known; we can therefore only ſay, that at parting much courteſy was ſeen to paſs between the gentlemen who bore the flag, and thoſe of the continental forces, who had the honour to be preſent.

*July* 25. Thurſday laſt the DECLARATION of the INDEPENDENCY of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, was publiſhed at the city hall, where a number of people, true friends to the rights and liberties of this country, attended, and ſignified their approbation to it by loud acclamations.—After which the coat of arms of his majeſty George III. was torn to pieces and burnt, in the preſence of the ſpectators.

*Extract of a letter from Boſton, July* 1, 1776.

"Laſt Saturday commodore Banks's firſt lieutenant, killed in the engagement with capt. Mugford, was found by a ſiſer on Deer-Iſland—had in his pocket, five guineas and four dollars, a gold watch and a ſilver hilted ſword."

*Extract of a letter from Albany, July* 15, 1776.

"Laſt Saturday evening a plot was diſcovered here, (by confeſſion of two tories) that this week, the city was to be ſet on fire in different places, and the magazine blown up.—Yeſterday between two and three hundred men went out with their arms, to take up theſe ſcoundrels, who by information were ſkulking in the woods, &c. and they have taken ſeveral of them.—As there are no ſoldiers in town, the inhabitants watch 24 hours round to guard the tory jail, magazine, &c."

Our troops, ſtationed on Bergen Point, give the miniſterial fleet and army ſome uneaſineſs, by firing at the tenders, boats, &c. It ſo galls and provokes them, that they return the fire with great fury, but have not done the leaſt damage to our people.

Laſt Lord's-day, a great many ſhot were heard in this city from Bergen Point. The occaſion was this: A barge from the fleet, full of men, landed on the Point, but were oppoſed and driven off with precipitation by our troops; a ſmart fire enſued from a tender for a conſiderable time, without doing any injury. By two deſerters we are informed, that a captain and two privates were killed on board their barge.

The Phœnix and Roſe, with their three tenders, lye at Haverſtraw Bay, about forty miles from this city, giving the people who live along ſhore conſiderable trouble, by firing at them, and ſundry times attempting to land; but have been as often oppoſed. In one place they ſucceeded, where lived only a ſingle old man; he fired ſeveral ſhot at them, which made them ſhear off; but looking back and ſeeing him alone, they ventured to land, burnt his little houſe and field of corn, robbed him of a few cattle, hogs and ſheep, and returned triumphant to their ſhip.

*Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort George, to his friend in this city, dated July* 14, 1776.

"I never knew the fatigue of a campaign until I arrived in Canada; the moſt ſhocking ſcenes that ever were exhibited in a camp, were conſtantly in our view. When general Sullivan arrived in Canada, the army was torn in pieces, by ſickneſs and other unaccountable occurrences, and a whole regiment was not to be found together. General Sullivan, with his uſual activity and alertneſs, collected together a debilitated, diſpirited army; tried the ſtrength of the enemy, which were at leaſt four to one; performed an excellent retreat, although there were many difficulties, the enemy at our heels; three thouſand ſick with the ſmall-pox, thoſe the moſt healthy, like ſo many walking apparitions, all our baggage, ſtores and artillery to be removed, officers as well as men all employed in dragging cannon, &c. our batteaus all moved up the rapid ſix miles loaded, one hundred of which were towed by our poor wearied men, while up to their arm-pits in water, and all performed in a day and an half. Our ſick and baggage were ſafely landed at St. John's, and from thence were carried to Crown-Point, with the loſs of only three cannon, and they but poor ones."

PHILADELPHIA.

*Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July* 22, 1776.

"Saturday came up from lord Howe, a flag of truce, adjutant-general Patterſon, of the Britiſh army; he landed near our battery, and paſſed through the life-guards of gen. Waſhington, and had a private conference with him at col. Knox's for near half an hour, the particulars of which I am this moment informed of by a perſon of diſtinction—One piece of his buſineſs was, that he urged the general to accept of the letter; and that lord Howe was extremely ſorry it could not be received, as it was of a private nature—General Waſhington told the adjutant, as for himſelf he did not mind the title; but the general officers did not think proper for him to receive it without; and that he could not on any account receive it—The adjutant behaved with great politeneſs, and made uſe of the forms neceſſary to a perſon in the general's ſituation, as 'may it pleaſe your excellency,' &c. &c. Another thing was, that lord Howe was very much averſe to barbarity*, but as the army in the northern department did not come under his juriſdiction, he could do nothing in it, the command being devolved to the generals Carlton and Burgoyne—He then mentioned an exchange of maſter Lovell for major Skeen, which gen. Waſhington wanted done when at Cambridge, but they would not then do it; and our general told them it could not be

* *This was in anſwer to a meſſage ſent by gen. Waſhington, repelling the barbarity of the Indians to ſome of our people in Canada.*

done till he wrote to the continental congreſs concerning it.

"Yeſterday afternoon ſix ſhips and a brig came in the narrows.

"A ſervant man of Mr. Charles M'Evers was taken up yeſterday at Long-iſland ferry, dreſſed in woman's cloathes—he had a letter directed to Mr. Alexander Wallace—he was carried before the general, and has ſince been ordered to gaol under a ſtrong guard.

"Our army has left Crown-Point and come to Ticonderoga. Gen. Sullivan is come to town; it is ſaid the Britiſh army are fortifying St. John's and building ſome veſſels."

*In CONGRESS, July 10, 1776.*

THE committee to whom the cartel between brigadier-general Arnold and captain Foſter, and the ſeveral papers thereto relating, were committed, having had the ſame under their conſideration, and made diligent enquiry into the facts, have agreed to the following report:

They find that a party of three hundred and ninety continental troops, under the command of col. Bedel, was poſted at the Cedars, about forty-three miles above Montreal; that they had there formed ſome works of defence, the greater part of them picqueted lines, the reſt a breaſtwork of earth, with two field-pieces mounted.

That on Wedneſday, the fifteenth of May, col. Bedel received intelligence that a party of the enemy, conſiſting of about ſix hundred regulars, Canadians, and Indians, were on their way to attack his poſt, and were then within nine miles of it—that col. Bedel thereon ſet out himſelf for Montreal to procure a reinforcement, whereupon the command at the Cedars devolved on major Butterfield.

That on Thurſday a reinforcement under the command of major Sherburne, marched from Montreal for the Cedars, while a larger detachment ſhould be getting ready to proceed thither with brigadier-general Arnold.

That on Friday the 19th the enemy, under the command of capt. Foſter, inveſted the poſt at the Cedars, and for two days kept up a looſe ſcattering fire—That major Butterfield propoſed from the very firſt to ſurrender the poſt, and refuſed repeated ſolicitations from his officers and men to permit them to ſally out on the enemy.

That on Sunday afternoon, a flag being ſent in by the enemy, major Butterfield agreed to ſurrender the fort and garriſon to capt. Foſter, capitulating with him (whether verbally or in writing does not appear) that the garriſon ſhould not be put into the hands of the ſavages, and that their baggage ſhould not be plundered.

That at the time of the ſurrender, the enemy conſiſted of about forty regulars, one hundred Canadians, and five hundred Indians, and had no cannon; the garriſon had ſuſtained no injury from the fire, but they having one man wounded---they had twenty rounds of cartridges a man, thirty rounds for one field-piece, five for another, half a barrel of gunpowder, fifteen pounds of muſket-ball, and proviſion ſufficient to have laſted them twenty or thirty days. Major Butterfield knew that a reinforcement was on its way, and moreover was ſo near the main body of the army, that he could not doubt of being ſupported by that.

That immediately on the ſurrender, the garriſon was put into the cuſtody of the ſavages, who plundered them of their baggage, and even ſtripped them of their cloaths.

That major Sherburne having landed, on Monday the 20th, at Quiſſezechenes, about nine miles from the Cedars, and marched on with his party, conſiſting then of one hundred men, to within four miles thereof, was there attacked by about five hundred of the enemy---that he maintained his ground about an hour, and then, being conſtrained to retreat, performed the ſame in good order, receiving and returning a conſtant fire for about forty minutes, when the enemy finding means to poſt advanced parties in ſuch a manner as to intercept their farther retreat, they alſo were made priſoners of war.

That they were immediately put into the cuſtody of the ſavages, carried to where major Butterfield and his party were, and ſtripped of their baggage and wearing apparel.

That two of them were put to death that evening, four or five others at different times afterwards, one of whom was of thoſe who ſurrendered on capitulation at the Cedars, and was killed on the 8th day after that ſurrender. That one was firſt ſhot, and while retaining life and ſenſation was roaſted, as was related by his companion, now in poſſeſſion of the ſavages, who himſelf ſaw the fact, and that ſeveral others, being worn down by fatigue and cruelty, were left expoſed, in an iſland, naked and periſhing with cold and hunger.

That while major Sherburne was in cuſtody of the enemy, captain Foſter required of him and the other officers to ſign a cartel ſtipulating the exchange of themſelves and their men for as many of equal condition of the Britiſh troops in our poſſeſſion. And farther, that, notwithſtanding the exchange, neither themſelves nor men ſhould ever again bear arms againſt the Britiſh government. And, for the performance of this, four hoſtages were to be delivered, which they, being under the abſolute power of the enemy, did ſign.

That on Sunday the 26th, the priſoners were carried to Juningrehener, when it was diſcovered that general Arnold was approaching, and making diſpoſitions to attack them.

That capt. Foſter, having deſired major Sherburne to attend a flag which he was about to ſend to gen. Arnold for confirmation of the cartel, carried him into the council of the Indians then ſitting, who told him, "that it was a mercy never before ſhewn in their wars, that they had put to death ſo few of the priſoners, but that he muſt expect, and ſo inform general Arnold, that they ſhould certainly kill every man who ſhould thereafter fall into their hands." That capt. Foſter joined in deſiring that this bloody meſſage ſhould be delivered to gen. Arnold, and moreover that he ſhould be notified, that if he rejected the cartel, and attacked him, every man of the priſoners would be put to inſtant death.

That gen. Arnold was extremely averſe from entering into any agreement, and was at length induced to do it, by no other motive than that of ſaving the priſoners from cruel and inhuman death, threatened in ſuch terms as left no doubt it was to be perpetrated; and that he did in the end conclude it after ſeveral flags received from capt. Foſter, and a relinquiſhment by him of the unequal article reſtraining our ſoldiers from again bearing arms.

That the priſoners, ſo ſtipulated to be given up to the enemy, were not in the poſſeſſion of gen. Arnold, nor under his direction, but were, at that time, diſtributed through various parts of the continent, under the orders of this houſe.

That four hoſtages were accordingly delivered to capt. Foſter, who were immediately plundered and ſtripped by the ſavages; and on his part were delivered one major, four captains, ſixteen ſubalterns, and three hundred and fifty-five privates, as ſpecified in a certificate of captain James Oſgood, and others of whom no ſpecification by their names or number has yet been tranſmitted; that he retained twelve Canadians, alleging, in his juſtification, expreſs orders ſo to do; and that, living in a military government, they were to be conſidered even in a worſe light than deſerters from his majeſty's armies. Theſe he carried away in irons, but afterwards releaſed; that he permitted the Indians to carry into their countries ſeveral other natives of the United States, for purpoſes unknown.

That during the time of their captivity not half food was allowed the priſoners. They were continually inſulted, buffeted, and ill treated, by the ſavages; and when the firſt parties of them were carried off from the ſhore, to be delivered to general Arnold, balls of mud were fired at them, and at the laſt parties muſket balls.

Whereupon the congreſs came to the following reſolutions:

*Reſolved*, That all acts, contrary to good faith, the laws of nature, or the cuſtom of civilized nations, done by the officers and ſoldiers of his Britannic majeſty, or by foreigners or ſavages taken into his ſervice, are to be conſidered as done by his orders, unleſs indemnification be made in caſes which admit indemnification, and in all other caſes, unleſs immediate and effective meaſures be taken by him, or his officers, for bringing to condign puniſhment the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the act.

*Reſolved*, That the plundering the baggage of the garriſon at the Cedars, ſtripping them of their cloaths, and delivering them into the hands of the ſavages, was a breach of the capitulation on the part of the enemy, for which indemnification ought to be demanded.

*Reſolved*, That the murder of the priſoners of war was a groſs and inhuman violation of the laws of nature and nations; that condign puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the ſame; and that for this purpoſe it be required that they be delivered into our hands.

*Reſolved*, That the agreement entered into by gen. Arnold was a mere ſponſion on his part, he not being inveſted with the powers for diſpoſing of priſoners not in his poſſeſſion, nor under his direction; and that therefore it is ſubject to be ratified or annulled at the diſcretion of this houſe.

*Reſolved*, That the ſhameful ſurrender of the poſt at the Cedars, is chargeable on the commanding officer. That ſuch other of the priſoners as were taken there ſhewed a willingneſs and deſire to fight the enemy; and that major Sherburne, and the priſoners taken with him, though their diſparity of numbers was great, fought the enemy bravely for a conſiderable time, and ſurrendered at laſt, but on abſolute neceſſity; on which conſiderations, and on which alone, it is reſolved that the ſaid ſponſion be ratified, and that an equal number of captives from the enemy, of the ſame rank and condition, be reſtored to them as ſtipulated by the ſaid ſponſion.

*Reſolved*, That previous to the delivery of the priſoners to be returned on one part, the Britiſh commander in Canada be required to deliver into our hands the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the horrid murder committed on the priſoners, to ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as their crime deſerves; and alſo to make indemnification for the plunder at the Cedars, taken contrary to the faith of capitulation; and that, until ſuch delivery and indemnification be made, the ſaid priſoners be not delivered.

*Reſolved*, That if the enemy ſhall commit any farther violences by putting to death, torturing, or otherwiſe ill treating the priſoners retained by them, or any of the hoſtages put into their hands, recourſe be had to retaliation, as the ſole means of ſtopping the progreſs of human butchery; and that for that purpoſe puniſhments of the ſame kind and degree be inflicted on an equal number of the captives from thence in our poſſeſſion, till they ſhall be taught due reſpect to the violated rights of nations.

*Reſolved*, That a copy of this report be tranſmitted to the commander in chief of the Continental forces, to be by him ſent to generals Howe and Burgoyne.

*By order of the Congreſs,*

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

*In CONGRESS, July 17, 1776.*

*RESOLVED*, That general WASHINGTON, in refuſing to receive a letter ſaid to be ſent from lord Howe, addreſſed to GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; acted with a dignity becoming his ſtation; and therefore this congreſs do highly approve the ſame, and do direct, that no letter or meſſage be received, on any occaſion whatever, from the enemy, by the commander in chief, or other the commanders of the American army, but ſuch as ſhall be directed to them in the characters they reſpectively ſuſtain.

*By order of the Congreſs,*

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

*In CONGRESS, July 24.*

*RESOLVED*, That all the reſolutions of this congreſs paſſed on the 23d day of April laſt, relating to ſhips and other veſſels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandize, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great-Britain, taken on the high ſeas or between high and low water mark, be extended to all ſhips and other veſſels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandizes belonging to any ſubject or ſubjects of the ſaid king, except the inhabitants of the Bermudas, and Providence or Bahama iſlands.

*By order of Congreſs,*

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

*July 24.* Sunday laſt the firſt battalion of Maryland regulars, commanded by col. Smallwood, marched from this city for New-Jerſey.

*Extract of a letter from an officer in the 2d battalion of this city, dated Amboy, July 22, 1776.*

"We arrived here Saturday morning from Woodbridge with our battalion, except capt. Wilcox's company, who are ſtationed at Smith's farm, on Woodbridge neck. We are now in full view of the enemy, only ſeparated by the Sound, which is about as wide as Schuylkill; our men are in high ſpirits, and longing for an opportunity to have a ſkirmiſh with them.

"Yeſterday col. Atlee's battalion came in and marched along the beach, they made a good appearance, and I think alarmed the enemy not a little. We could diſtinctly ſee a number of the officers obſerving with glaſſes, and their men drew up in a line appeared greatly ſurprized. We have here col. Miles, col. Atlee, the 2d battalion, capt. Moulder's company and a Jerſey company of artillery, in all about 1500 men. It is ſuppoſed the enemy have about 1000 men oppoſite us. When our numbers are a little more augmented it is expected we ſhall do ſomething. To-day our encampment will be marked out, and to-morrow I expect they will pitch their tents."

Laſt Saturday the provincial convention appointed the following gentlemen to repreſent this province as delegates in congreſs, viz. Dr. Franklin, George Roſs, George Clymer, Robert Morris, James Wilſon, John Morton, Eſqrs. Dr. Ruſh, James Smith, and George Taylor, Eſqrs.

In committee of inſpection and obſervation for the county of Philadelphia, July 20, 1776.

*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That this committee moſt earneſtly exhort the captains of the militia of this county, to uſe their utmoſt abilities to compleat their companies, and march them under the orders of their commanding officer to Trenton; and that the aſſociators would, with becoming alertneſs, join their reſpective companies, as they value the reputation of freemen, and wiſh to hold the foremoſt place in the eſteem of their countrymen.

By order of the committee,

JOHN BULL, chairman.

In committee of inſpection and obſervation for Cumberland county, June 28, 1776.

WHEREAS complaints were made to this committee, that the conduct and ſentiments of John Clark, of Allan townſhip, in this county, miller, have been, and ſtill are, unfriendly to the liberties of the United Colonies. And whereas, in purſuance of notices, the ſaid John Clark appeared twice before this committee, when ſundry witneſſes were examined upon oath; by whoſe teſtimony, the charges exhibited againſt him are fully proved. And whereas, the ſaid John Clark declined making any acknowledgment to his injured country, and, in manifeſt contempt of this committee, thought fit to ſet out for his own habitation, while the committee had his caſe under their conſideration.

*Reſolved*, That the ſaid John Clark is an enemy to the rights and liberties of the United Colonies; and it is recommended to all the friends of liberty, that they have no dealings nor connections with the ſaid John Clark in future, as they regard the intereſt of their injured country.

*Reſolved*, That the above extract be publiſhed in the news-papers of this province.

Signed by order of the committee,

JOHN MONTGOMERY, chairman.

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To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

*By publiſhing the following tranſlation of a letter written by a French officer now in the ſervice of the States of America, to a French nobleman in Paris, you will oblige*

*Your's,* F. P.

*MY LORD, Philadelphia, July 5, 1776.*

AFTER the permiſſion you were pleaſed to grant me to come to this country, I am at laſt arrived; not without many dangers and great expence. I found here a happy people, averſe to oppreſſion, without any ſpirit of ſedition, active and laborious, with all the neceſſary qualifications required to the foundation of a powerful republic, able to ſupport itſelf without the aſſiſtance of Europe. This immenſe country poſſeſſes all advantages, and its true riches conſiſt in the produce of its ſoil. It is as yet in its infancy; but ſtill it is a vigorous child, that in reality has no more need of its mother nor its neighbours, provided it never intermeddle with the balance of Europe. Perhaps, my lord, you will not conſider theſe things in the light I do; but this country might be the greateſt market for our manufactures, could we once give thoſe people a taſte for thoſe which we have in great abundance, and with which Great-Britain uſed to furniſh them, to the amount of immenſe ſums. I found the people generally inclined for abſolute independency, and willing to ſupport it with their lives and fortunes. I was ſurprized to ſee their troops exerciſe and manœuvre as well as they do; and were they not animated by the love of liberty, they would be an unparalleled prodigy; but when that takes place, all wonder ceaſes. I viſited many of their fortifications, which have been raiſed with an amazing celerity. I never knew ſo many and ſuch good works performed in ſo ſhort a time. I was accompanied in this tour by ſeveral general officers, particularly by majors general Putnam and Gates, and a member of the congreſs. I told them my opinion of thoſe works and I have been deſired to raiſe ſome neceſſary ones here where they are required.

This government, its form, its liberty, are ſo ſimilar to that of the ancient and once happy people of Bretagne, (the country of my nativity) that I am delighted with it; and, if I can be uſeful to the United States, I intend to end my days in them. I ſhall regard my original country and its ſubjects as my family, and if I can be uſeful to them, and any thing advantageous to the American States and equally agreeable to France could be propoſed here, I would undertake to offer it with the greateſt pleaſure, without requiring from the king of France either honours, pecuniary rewards, or any other mark of gratitude. All my ſatisfaction would conſiſt in the inward feelings of my ſoul, if I could once by my endeavours ſet on foot a commercial correſpondence---equally beneficial to my former country and that which I now adopt. You will imagine, my lord, that

I am too hasty, but permit me to assure you, that after mature deliberation, and positive information of the strength of America, I am convinced they are able to resist against all their enemies. If the Americans have not the greatest knowledge in the art of war, they have great advantages from the situation of their country, undaunted courage, determined resolution, and the best and most glorious cause. Nothing will be able to divide them. Every precaution is taken against their interior enemies, whose number is insignificant. Such a solemn and well supported resolution gives me the highest opinion of these privileged souls, who defend their rights without ostentation or faction, and who desire only liberty and independency. They already feel that such a state is not a chimera, as is too generally thought in Europe, Switzerland excepted.

I have the honour, my lord, to inclose you the declaration of independency, published yesterday by the honourable the congress of the United American States, and, to prevent the danger of my letter miscarrying, shall send it by duplicate.

I have the honour to be,
With respect, my lord, your most humble,
And most obedient servant.

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*From the* PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER.

I HAVE lately observed several private letters from Canada replete with reflection on the New-England troops, who have lately served in that colony, viz. that they were cowards and poltroons. I have heard this character echoed in several public companies in this city; and that the loss of Quebec and Canada was chiefly owing to them.---To which I answer, that all the acquisition made in that colony have been made by the New-England and New-York troops, who are all considered in this case as New-England troops, having continued in and held that colony through a most severe winter, and in a manner not paralleled in history since the world began; blockading the strongest city in America, defended with double their number, when their lines for that purpose were at least sixteen miles in length, within which were three large rivers, including the river north of Isle of Orleans. But still these cowards, on the 6th of May, at the approach of a few ships and a reinforcement of British troops, ran away from before Quebec, together with a number of the Philadelphia and Jersey troops, who had arrived there before that time, and even capt. Warner of the Yorkers come off from the Isle of Orleans, with 100 men, the next day, which is some miles below Quebec---a great piece of cowardice this---who but New-Englandmen could have thought of quitting Quebec under this situation? and even when the retreat was ordered by the general, after having taken the advice of a council of war for that purpose, and there not being more than two or three days provision, at most, in store at that time, and no possibility of getting supplies but by water, which was cut off by the enemies shipping, and our retreat had been as easily cut off had the enemy done their duty; indeed, had they been in actual possession of Quebec, they must have been made prisoners; to a man, in a very short time, for whoever commands the river commands the country.---If it had been observed that the New-England troops had not fought the small-pox well, it must be granted, as they had no arms for that purpose, except barely meat and bread; it therefore slew them by dozens.

On the whole, I think these suggestions and innuendoes are calculated for no other purpose but to create disaffection and division between the troops of one colony and another, which tends much to weaken our arms, and answer the wishes and desires of our enemies. 'Tis therefore hoped that all the friends to the success of our arms will discountenance every kind of preference to, or detraction from, the troops of any particular colony, as they are all the troops of the United States of America, and consequently on a footing, and particularly as they must, on the least reflection on the conduct of the New-England troops, since the present war began, perceive the injustice done them in this particular.

NOVANGLIUS.

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*Constitution of New-Jersey concluded.*

XX. That the legislative department of this colony may, as much as possible, be preserved from all suspicion of corruption, none of the judges of the supreme or other courts, sheriffs, or any other person or persons, possessed of any post of profit under the government, other than justices of the peace, shall be entitled to a seat in assembly; but that on his being elected and taking his seat, his office or post shall be considered as vacant.

XXI. That all the laws of this province, contained in the edition lately published by Mr. Allinson, shall be and remain in full force, until altered by the legislature of this colony (such only excepted as are incompatible with this charter) and shall be, according as heretofore, regarded in all respects by all civil officers, and others, the good people of this province.

XXII. That the common law of England, as well as so much of the statute law as have been heretofore practised in this colony, shall still remain in force, until they shall be altered by a future law of the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and privileges contained in this charter; and that the inestimable right of trial by jury shall remain confirmed, as a part of the law of this colony, without repeal for ever.

XXIII. That every person, who shall be elected as aforesaid to be a member of the legislative council or house of assembly, shall, previous to his taking his seat in council or assembly, take the following oath or affirmation, viz. *I A. B. do solemnly declare that, as a member of the legislative council* (or *Assembly* as the case may be) *of the colony of* New-Jersey, *I will not assent to any law, vote or proceeding, which shall appear to me injurious to the public welfare of said colony, nor that shall annul or repeal that part of the third section in the charter of this colony, which establishes that the elections of members of the legislative council and assembly shall be annual, nor that part of the twenty-second section in said charter, respecting the trial by jury, nor that shall annul, repeal, or alter, any part or parts of the eighteenth or nineteenth sections of the same.* And any person or persons, who shall be elected as aforesaid, is hereby impowered to administer to the said members the said oath or affirmation.

*Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this congress,* That if a reconciliation between Great-Britain and these colonies should take place, and the latter be again taken under the protection and government of the crown of Great-Britain, this charter shall be null and void, otherwise to remain firm and inviolable.

*In provincial congress, New-Jersey,*
*Burlington, July 2, 1776.*
*By order of congress,*
SAMUEL TUCKER, president.
*Extract from the minutes,*
WILLIAM PATTERSON, secretary.

## WILLIAMSBURG, *July 19.*

From Hampton we learn, that advice was brought there from the eastern shore of a tender, mounting two carriage and twelve swivel guns, being drove ashore in a squall of wind, five or six days ago, with 18 pirates on board, among them Mr. James Parker, late of Norfolk, merchant, who immediately surrendered themselves to a party of our troops, and begged for quarters. A boat from another tender, her consort, attempted to cut her out from the creek where she was secured; but our people, perceiving their design, lay in ambush for them, and, when nigh enough, rushed into the water and fired upon them, killing five of the crew, it was supposed, as three were seen to fall overboard, and two to drop down in the boat, upon which the pirates tacked about, and rowed, faster than they came, to their tender.

Benjamin Woodward, against whom an information was lodged for attempting to counterfeit the paper currency of the American states, was brought to town last Wednesday, with four other persons, suspected to be accomplices, and lodged in the public gaol. They were taken in Pittsylvania county, with types and other implements, to carry on their wicked and destructive schemes.

Of the vast number of shells which were thrown out against Fort Sullivan, near Charlestown, but two fell into it, and only one of them did any execution. The express that brought general Lee's letter, and who may be depended upon, assures us, that the following is an exact list of the loss we sustained by that shell, viz. three ducks, one goose, and a turkey, killed; and one goose so wounded that the cook despaired of its life, and therefore cut off its head.

Lord Dunmore's pestilential fleet was seen last Sunday morning at the mouth of Patowmack.

*The following is a particular account of the attack and rout of lord Dunmore, with his piratical crew, from Gwyn's island.*

We got to the island on Monday the 8th, and next morning, at 8 o'clock, began a furious attack upon the enemy's shipping, camp, and fortifications, from two batteries, one of five 6 and 9 pounders, the other mounting two 18 pounders. What forces the enemy had were encamped on a point of the island, nearly opposite to our five gun battery, covered by a battery of four embrasures, and a breast-work of considerable extent. Besides this, they had two other batteries, and a stockade fort, higher up the haven, where troops were stationed to prevent our landing. In the haven were three tenders, one a sloop (the lady Charlotte) mounting six carriage guns, a schooner of two carriage guns, six swivels, and a cohorn, and a pilot boat, badly armed; who had orders from capt. Hammond, of the Roebuck, to prevent our boats passing over to the island, and to annoy the *rebels* by every means in their power.

General Lewis announced his orders for attacking the enemy, by putting a match to the first gun, an 18 pounder, himself; and the Dunmore being then nearest to us, at the distance of only 4 or 500 yards, the shot passed through her hull, and did considerable damage. Our five gun battery likewise began playing on the fleet, the enemy's camp, and works; and the fire soon became so hot that the Dunmore was obliged to cut her cables and haul off, after receiving ten shot, some of which raked her fore and aft. The Otter lay next to her, and it was expected would have taken her birth; but the first shot we gave her took place, supposed between wind and water, as she immediately slipped her cable likewise, and hauled out on a careen, without firing a gun. By this time all the fleet, any way near shore, began to slip their cables, in the utmost confusion; and had the wind set in with a flood tide, we must have taken great numbers of them. Our 18 pounders did great execution from the upper battery, which raked the whole fleet; and capt. Denny, who commanded the other battery, soon silenced the enemy at the point, knocking down several tents, which put their camp into great confusion. At half after 9 the firing ceased, which was renewed again at 12, with double vigour, from both batteries; and nothing prevented our pushing to the island, during the cannonade, but the want of vessels.

The general being determined to cross next day, gave orders for all the small craft to be collected together from the neighbouring creeks that night, and two brass field pieces, six-pounders, to be carried to a place called Lower Windmill Point, to attack the tender that lay there, and facilitate our crossing. Accordingly, in the morning, capt. Harrison, who had the direction of those field-pieces, began playing upon the tenders, which he galled so much, that the schooner ran up a small creek which made into the island, where the crew abandoned her, and the sloop got aground in reach of our cannon; upon which the general ordered capt. Smith, of the 7th regiment, with his company, to man the canoes and board her, which was done with alacrity. However, before our men came up with her, the crew got into their boat and pushed for the island; but capt. Smith, very prudently passing the tender, pursued them so close, that, before they could reach the shore, he exchanged a few shot with them, and took part of them prisoners. The enemy's lookouts, perceiving our men close upon the lower part of the island, cried out, *The shirtmen are coming*, and scampered off. The pilot boat made no resistance.

General Lewis then ordered 200 men, under col. M'Clanahan, to land in the island, which was performed as expeditiously as our small vessels would admit of. On our arrival, we found the enemy had evacuated the place with the greatest precipitation, and were struck with horror at the number of dead bodies, in a state of putrefaction, strewed all the way from their battery to Cherry-point, about two miles in length, without a shovel-full of earth upon them; others gasping for life, and some had crawled to the water's edge, who could only make known their distress by beckoning to us. By the small-pox, and other malignant disorders which have raged on board the fleet for many months past, it is clear they have lost, since their arrival at Gwyn's [illegible] other holes, loosely covered over with earth) close together, many of them large enough to hold a corporal's guard. One, in the middle, was neatly done up with cuts, and is supposed to contain the remains of the late lord of Gosport. Many were burnt alive in brush huts, which, in their confusion, had got on fire. In short, such a scene of misery, distress, and cruelty, my eyes never beheld; for which the authors, one may reasonably conclude, never can make atonement in this world.

The enemy left behind them, in their battery, a double fortified nine-pounder, great part of their baggage, with several tents and marquees, besides the three tenders, with their cannon, small arms, &c. also the anchors and cables of the Dunmore, Otter, and many others, to the amount, it is supposed, of 12 or 1500l. On their leaving the island, they burnt some valuable vessels which had got aground. Mr. John Grymes's effects on the island have fallen into our hands, consisting of 35 negroes, horses, cattle, and furniture.

Major Byrd, on the approach of our canoes to the island, was huddled into a cart, in a very sick and low condition, it is said, and carried down to Cherry-Point, where he embarked. The second shot the Dunmore received cut her boatswain in two, and wounded two or three others; and she had scarcely recovered from the shock when a nine pounder from the lower battery entered her quarter and beat in a large timber, from the splinters of which lord Dunmore got wounded in the legs, and had all his valuable china smashed about his ears. It is said his lordship was exceedingly alarmed, and roared out, *Good God, that ever I should come to this!* We had our information from one of his people that came ashore after the engagement, who was taken by our scouts; he likewise said, that many were killed in the fleet, which had sustained some thousand pounds worth of damage. The Fowey and Roebuck were the lowermost ships, besides which there were 100 and odd large sail of vessels, who took their departure on Thursday afternoon, and are supposed to have gone into Patowmack.

In this affair we lost not a man but poor capt. Arundel, who was killed by the bursting of a mortar of his own invention; although the general, and all the officers, were against his firing it. His zeal for the service lost him his life.

## GENERAL ORDERS,

*Camp near Gwyn's island, July 12, 1776.*

GENERAL LEWIS cannot leave camp without expressing his approbation of the conduct of the officers and soldiers at this station. The fatigues they have gone through with cheerfulness, and the great services they have rendered their country, justly entitle them to his hearty thanks, which he would have expressed at the head of each company, by the captains.

IN consequence of an order from the hon. brigadier-general Lewis, for the trial of lieut. *Henry Williams* of the Virginia forces, by a general court-martial, at Williamsburg, July 16, 1776, he the said lieutenant Williams was found guilty of behaving in a scandalous and infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer or soldier, was cashiered, drummed along the line at Springfield camp, through Williamsburg, and College camp; and, as a part of his sentence, is now held up with infamy to the public, as a person not worthy of enjoying the common blessings of society.

JAMES HENDRICKS, *president.*

## ANNAPOLIS.

In CONVENTION, July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of one shilling, common money, be paid by the council of safety for every bushel of salt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the first day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to sell the same at any price, not exceeding 7s. 6d. common money, per bushel.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clk.

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In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to. By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

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ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,
31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if sound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

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THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS SIEBERT,
Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

July 29, 1776.

THIS is to give notice, that on the 12 h day of August next, I shall expose to public sale the personal estate of Mr. James Maccubbin, at his late dwelling plantation, for ready money; consisting of neg oes, cattle, hogs, horses, houshold furniture and plantation utensils. and whatever remains in my hands at that time, for I am determined not to run the risk of the said estate any longer. Should the 12th of August prove rainy, the sale will be put off to the next fair day, and continued from day to day till all is sold.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, admr.

Annapolis, July 23, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, a servant man named JOHN JAMES, born in Wales, by trade a tailor, about five feet six inches high: had on a light coloured Witton coat without lining, a blue cloth waistcoat, Russia drab breeches, good shoes and stockings, good hat, and country linen shirt. Whoever takes up the said servant so that his master may get him again shall receive ten shillings reward, paid by

JOHN CAMPBELL.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Bladensburg, July 25, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday evening the 21st of July, an indented servant man, named BARNABAS BRIAN, a stout well made fellow, about 26 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, and lightish coloured hair: had on when he went away, a lightish blue coat, a jacket of two different colours, old buckskin breeches, country linen shirt, white yarn stockings, new shoes, small hat bound with a riband, and is by trade a shoemaker. 'Tis likely he will forge a pass, as he has done before, being capable of doing it himself, and endeavour to get to Dunmore, as he said a few days before he went away he would go to him. Whoever secures said servant so as his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, by

JOHN FRANCIS.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indented servant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

tf ROBERT KEY.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

July 17, 1776.

FOR SALE.

THE schooner JOHN, lately from sea, and commanded by Francis Speake, lying now in Chingateague inlet, in Accomack county, Virginia, She is near 4000 bushels burthen, seven years old on the 22d of next month, found with sails, rigging, anchors, and cables, and may be readily sent to sea from the place she lies at. Any person inclinable to purchase her may know the terms, by applying to R. Hooe on the spot, or to capt. James Martin of Snow-Hill, who will be authorized to sell her for

2w JENIFER & HOOE.

July 23, 1776.

TO be sold, at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church-street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar; likewise loaf sugar by the loaf.

Annapolis, July 22, 1776.

BROKE JAIL last night, the two following persons, both committed on suspicion of felony, viz. Negro JACK, the property of Miss Elizabeth Bordley, a tall slim young fellow, about eighteen or nineteen years of age: had on when he made his escape, a green half thick jacket without sleeves, osnabrig shirt and leather breeches; has remarkable long fingers and thick lips. JOHN CHAFING, an Englishman, about five feet six inches high, well set, black hair: had on when he made his escape, a pretty good white cloth coat, jacket and breeches, white shirt; he either served his time with, or is a servant to, Mr. Philip Thomas at West-River, and was committed on suspicion of having stolen some linen belonging to Mr. Samuel Galloway or Mr. Lancelot Jacques. Whoever takes up and secures both or either of the said felons, so that they may be had again, shall receive thirty shillings reward for each of them.

THOMAS DEALE,
sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

WANTED immediately, for the public's use at Annapolis, several good WHEELWRIGHTS. Such will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Council of Safety of Maryland.

Lower district of Frederick county, Maryland, July 22, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, two Irish servant men, viz THOMAS TURNER, by trade a tailor, is a lusty well-set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, though I expect he has cut it off, as he carried away a pair of scissars: his apparel was, when he went away, an old jacket, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen. HENRY SMITH. by trade a cooper, is a little fellow, with black hair, thin beard, and about 22 years of age, very apt to get drunk: he had on when he went away, an old claret coloured coat with flat buttons, and the coat patched with blue patches, old felt hat, old shirts, old shoes nailed at the bottom, new trousers of coarse country linen; they both are apt to blush when examined. Whoever takes them up ten miles from home shall have forty shillings for each or either, and if out of this province eight pounds for them or in proportion for either, and reasonable travelling charges to be paid, by

w6 HENRY GAITHER.

N. B. I have a good, new fulling mill to rent, or I would hire a faller if recommended. H. G.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

July 23, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living near the Head of Senica in Frederick county, three convict servants, viz. EDWARD BADHAM, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, brown strait hair, brown complexion, dark eyes, smooth faced, and says he is country born: had on and took with him, when he went away, one white shirt, one coarse country ditto, a coarse dark coloured hunting shirt, the sleeves worn out at the elbows, a light coloured country spun jacket pretty much worn, wool hat, coarse osnabrig trousers, and old shoes. JOHN PINFIELD, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, much marked with the small-pox; had on a coarse country shirt and trousers, a pair of old shoes, and a fan-tail hat about half worn. GEORGE MILLETT, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, smooth faced; had on a small felt hat, coarse country shirt and trousers, a pair of old shoes, and an old cotton jacket. It is supposed they will all change their names. Whoever will secure said servants, so that we get them again, shall receive the above reward, or thirty shillings for either, including what the law allows.

ROBERT OWEN,
EDWARD PENN, son of Benjamin.

Upper Marlborough, July 13, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways the following persons, viz. THOMAS BURCH, an Irishman, a stocking weaver by trade, says he belongs to David Gee, near Mr. James Brookes's, about sixteen miles above Bladensburg, in Frederick county, Negro WILL, who says he belongs to Richard Mitchell son of Nottly, near Piscataway. Their masters are desired to pay charges and take them from

2w RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

Annapolis, July 11, 1776.

LOST in this city, within these three days, either by being dropt in some part of it, or being stolen out of a draw in the house of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; one sheet of the Convention paper currency of the last impression, value £. 19 5 0. Any person having found the said sheet of money, who will bring it to the subscriber, may receive THREE POUNDS reward, or any larger sum that may be deemed adequate to their honesty.

Or supposing the said sheet to be stolen—any person having bills of a large denomination offered to them by negroes or other servants, by which means the theft can be discovered, such person shall receive TEN POUNDS reward on the conviction.

WILLIAM DEARDS.

I INTEND to leave this province the first convenient opportunity.

4w COLIN CAMPBELL.

West-River, July 13, 1776

A QUANTITY of white oak and other timber, either to be sold or worked up on halves, at the subscriber's plantation on West-River in Anne-Arundel county, where a few able negroes are wanted on hire, by the month or year. For further information apply to Philip Thomas, Esq; or

JOSEPH PEMBERTON.

Annapolis, July 9. 1776.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, she is near 14 hands high, has a small switch'd tail with a hanging mane; as she has been accustomed to work in the plough may probably have some marks of the harness. She paces, trots and canters pleasantly, and has a number of dark coloured spots, particularly on her rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, so that she may be had, shall receive 20 shillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

THERE is at the plantation of Jeremiah Moore, near Bladensburg in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small black mare, about 12 hands high, branded on the near buttock GM, and on the shoulder with something resembling N, two hind feet white, some white spots in her forehead, trots, paces and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz. STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers cotton jacket died brown, a country linen ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on Monday the 10th of June, a lusty negro fellow named WILL: had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers; 'tis probable he may alter his dress. Whoever takes up the said negro, or secures him in any gaol, so as I may get him again, shall be entitled to a reward of twenty shillings, besides what the law allows.

ALEXANDER OGG.

June 16, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday last, a convict servant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that side: had on and took with him a castor hat almost new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the shoulders, new green jacket, osnabrig shirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn stockings, and an old pair of shoes.

The above servant ran away on the 10th of May last and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his last departure. He stole out of my pasture on Sunday last a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He also took with him a set of shoemakers tools.

Whoever secures the said servant and mare, so that their master may get them again, shall receive five pounds reward for the servant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty shillings, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

tf JOSEPH DUVALL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.